The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	2 m.	3 to 6 m.	1 year
1 inch..	$2.00	$1.50	$4.00	$3.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 inch's	3.00	3.50	4.0	6.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
3 inch's	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
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1 col..	15.00	15.00	17.50	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1879. NO. 33.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every facility necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES,
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

MCKEAN LODGE, No. 353, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. E. BASS, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilter, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. G. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELISABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Bartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Bates.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. H. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vesburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—S. J. Gifford.
Asst Burgess—E. S. Bartwell.
Council—S. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sasse, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors—W. Gifford, C. E. Bartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Poormasters—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judges of Election—S. Fullam.
Inspectors—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.
Assessor—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

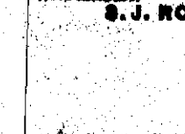
Single Harness, - $15 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $35 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 26, 1878.



NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND

General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

Smethport Bakery.

M. H. PICARD'S

Bakery & Confectionery,

FINE TEAS.

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET,

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

GEO. OGILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX or THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 19-all

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

18 ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Before.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. v18 n33

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERROTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "White Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, and all others in favor of an Honest Currency and the faithful discharge of National Obligations, and opposed to Communism and the Restoration to Power in the National Government of the influences which produced the Rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates apportioned to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 M., on the 23d day of July next, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

M. S. QUAY,
Chairman State Committee.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1879.

SENATOR ZACHARIAH CHANDLER has been made an LL. D., by Hillsdale (Mich.) College.

THE general impression is that the Legislature adjourned some weeks ago, yet packages of the *Legislative Record* continue to arrive at this office. Is there no way to stop it?

THE Democratic County Committee met at the office of Robt. Gregg, in Bradford, on Tuesday, and nominated M. J. Tufts, of Derrick City, as delegate to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg the 16th inst.

CHAIRMAN MUTCH, of the "National" Congressional Committee, says there is no member of that party in Congress who favors a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in Ohio or elsewhere. There appears to be an unusual amount of lying done on this subject.

THE Republicans of Maine met last Thursday, adopted a brief but comprehensive and sound platform, and nominated Daniel F. Davis for Governor. The Convention was unusually large and enthusiastic, and perfect harmony prevailed. The party evidently means to make a spirited and winning campaign.

CONGRESS has adjourned. The long, unprofitable extra session has died out, and the long suffering citizen can now rest for a few months from fears of derangement to business by the financial tinkering of cross-roads statesmen whose accident has given the opportunity, and the revolutionary mouthings of the unhung Confederate rebel brigadier and his northern democratic ally.

IT is not likely soon to be forgotten that the session of Congress just closed was the first Congress Democratic in both branches since the war, nor that it failed to wipe out all the war legislation merely because a Republican President stood in its way.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, of Clearfield, has been elected to fill the President's chair of the State Normal School at Lock Haven. Hon. C. R. Earley declined a place on the board as director, after it was unanimously tendered him, for the reason that his business engagements prevented him from devoting the time necessary to fill the position.

THE following memorandum of appropriations has been furnished by the Treasury: For the fiscal year of 1877, $124,123,011. For 1878, $114,069,488. The appropriations for the rivers and harbors were omitted for this year, and the Post Office appropriation bill was $8,000,000 less than in 1877. In 1879, $146,304,309. This includes increased deficiencies, increased river and harbor appropriations, and the Halifax fisheries award. For 1880, approximating, (unofficial) $165,000,000, including $35,000,000 for arrearages of pensions, and $1,800,000 for pension deficiencies. The total receipts of the government for the year ending Monday amounted to $276,326,227. Total ordinary expenses, not including interest on the public debt, amounted to $164,926,934.

CHESTER COX was indicted Monday for the murder of Mrs. Hull. It is the opinion of the *Herald* and Sun of New York that had Cox not confessed his murder of Mrs. Hull, but said he found the stolen jewelry in the street, near the house, he could not have been convicted. The police, thoroughly convinced that Dr. Hull was the murderer, would have accepted the negro's story, and made it harmonize with their own theory by suggesting that the Doctor threw the jewelry into the street himself, so that somebody might find it, and thereby become implicated. In the absence of a particle of proof against Cox, except the possession of the jewelry, the police might have hung Dr. Hull after all. The idea does not commend itself to convictions on circumstantial evidence, especially as worked up by the New York police.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE extra session is dying—bored to death with its own dullness and folly and general inanity. Both Houses are going through the motions of legislation, but in each there is an indifference to the questions at stake, a weariness and listlessness rarely seen in the closing hours of a session. The minority have made their record, have entered their protest, and have been ready for months to go to the country upon it. They do not enjoy confinement in Washington at the behest of a majority which insists on a repeating *ad infinitum* the experiment of running its head against a stone wall. And if the minority are worn out, what shall be said of the Democratic majority? To them how weary, stale, and flat has the extra session become, and ye gods! how unprofitable! The House has voted for an adjournment on Monday afternoon, and it would seem likely that the Senate will concur. On Monday then—and it will not be a blue Monday for these United States—Congress will probably—no, not adjourn; the word's too vigorious—will dribble away, will give its final yawn.—*Tribune of Saturday.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE murderer Cox was a member of the Abyssinian Baptist church (colored) in New York.

REVISED war-cry of the solid South—Reduce the Army and Mr. Conkling.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A CINCINNATI paper claims that the Saengerfest brought a million dollars to the city, and that $350,000 were spent during the week for beer.

DENNIS KEARNEY is ambitious to be United States Senator from California, and at the rate at which political affairs are degenerating there his ambition does not seem a bold one.

RANDALL and Wallace shout aloud for revolution in Washington, and the size of the probable Republican majority in Pennsylvania this fall grows steadily larger. This is in accord with the eternal fitness of things.

"WHAT!" says the Democratic Congress to the President. "You won't apologize, and back down, and eat dirt? Then we will." There is nothing like an accommodating disposition to make the government go on smoothly.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GRANDSON of Henry Clay, who bears his name, is the prosecuting attorney of the city court of Louisville, Ky. The other day he assaulted a reporter, who had made legitimate comments upon his official conduct, and was fined $25 for the offence.

DR. HITCHCOCK insists that knowledge is a preventative of disease, showing that the insane in Massachusetts are nine-tenths uneducated paupers, and so are 50,000 of the 66,000 in asylums in England. Who will start a knowledge sanitarium or study-cure?

THE Prince of Wales apparently goes shopping more or less from time to time, if a London correspondent is correct (which he probably isn't), in saying that he owes tradesmen $10,000,000. For this would be $5 a minute during all "working hours" for ten years—and it does not seem as if the generous man could spend money so fast.

IT is believed that not fewer than 1,500 journalists, regular and brevet, are now absent from their posts enjoying seasonable recreation on excursions of various sorts. And it is a sad reflection that the journals with which they are disconnected do not appear to suffer from their absence. This fact shows how much vitality is possessed by the average newspaper, and how much clairvoyant power by the average editor.

The Next Apportionment.

Estimating the population of the country in 1880 at 46,500,000, and assuming 300 as the number of Representatives in Congress under the next apportionment, the Washington *Republican* calculates that the Southern States will lose seven, while the Northern States will gain fourteen Representatives. It estimates that the Northeastern States will lose seven, while the other Northern States will gain twenty-one, making a net gain of fourteen; also that Texas and Missouri will each gain three, while the other Southern States will lose thirteen, making a net loss of seven. Assuming that the population will be 50,000,000, as Mr. Elliott estimates, and that the number of Representatives will be three hundred, the *Republican* assigns two hundred and thirteen Representatives to the Northern States, and eighty-seven to the Southern States. According to this estimate, the strength of the Northern States in the Electoral College will be two hundred and fifty-seven, while that of the Southern States will be one hundred and nineteen. According to the first estimate, Iowa and Kansas will gain four Representatives each, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, three each, Nebraska two, and Wisconsin one. Of course the next reapportionment will not be made until after the next Presidential election. If it were made before then, the politicians would have to revise their calculations. The greater relative importance of the Northwest would perhaps insure the adoption of the "Ohio Idea" by the Democracy as the basis of the contest on their part. As it is, that remarkable idea will probably have to take a back seat; it certainly will if Mr. Tom Ewing fails to carry Ohio in the fall.—*Chicago Times.*

News from Grant.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie, who left Grant's party in China on the first of May, arrived here last week. He travelled with Grant over six months. In an interview he said that all over the world Gen. Grant, was looked upon as a great man, and Europeans already spoke of him as the next President. Borie thinks Grant the man, and is convinced that he will accept the nomination if tendered. Grant had always been reticent about the matter, but it was known that he will accept. He keeps himself posted about American politics, and is thoroughly familiar with home affairs. He is not anxious to get home yet, and will probably leave Japan for San Francisco on the 10th of September. Grant was never in better health in his life and would no doubt enter upon a political campaign with great zest. His friends will push the nomination, it is thought by Borie.

EX-SECRETARY BORIE says he didn't hear Grant say anything about a third term during the six months he traveled with him. He thinks, however, that Grant, as a good citizen, couldn't refuse a renomination if it were tendered him as a result of the feeling and the judgment of the party to which he belongs, which is so sensible a conclusion that it is really superfluous to mention it.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE LATEST VETO.

WASHINGTON, June 30. The following message from the President was delivered to the House at noon to-day:

To the House of Representatives.

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations to pay fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, with the following objection to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates $600,000 for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of the United States Marshals and general deputies. The officers thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the law. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution in the Judiciary act, which was approved September 24, 1789.

Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force. The principal provision on the subject in the revised statutes is as follows:

"SECTION 787. It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duties."

The original act was amended Feb. 28, 1795. The amendment is now found in the revised statutes in the following form:

"Section 778—The marshals and deputies shall have in each State the same power in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law, in executing the laws thereof."

By subsequent statutes, additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performances of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing warrants, decrees, or other process of courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective.

The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. Crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are cognizable only in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice, against the operations of the Government, such as forging, counterfeiting money or securities of the United States; against the postal laws; offense against the elective franchise; against the civil rights of citizens; against the existence of the Government; crimes against internal revenue laws, neutrality laws; crimes against laws for the protection of the Indians, and of the public lands; all these laws and many others can be punished only under the United States laws, which taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by the means of marshals and deputy marshals of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the processes of the courts is executed by the officers in question.

In short the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the revenue laws, neutrality laws, and many others of large importance, depend on the maintenance of the marshals and their deputies. They are in effect the only police of the United States Government. Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State, in every county which has a jurisprudence worthy the name. To deprive the National Government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish the sheriffs, constables and police officers of the several States.

It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws; a denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be paid. The funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people, and are now in the Treasury. No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before, which appropriates money for the support of marshals and deputy marshals of the United States. The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second section of the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which on the 3d of the present month returned to the House of Representatives with my objection to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall during said fiscal year make any contract or incur any liability for future payment of money under any provision of title 26, mentioned in the section of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law."

Upon reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions, it lacked the constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment, the same measure is again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with the appropriations for the support of marshals and deputies during the next fiscal year.

The object manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative, either to allow the necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which, in official communications to Congress, he has declared would be a violation of his constitutional duty. Thus, in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate with the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House has the right to withhold appropriations for the support of the Government, unless the Executive consent to approve any legislation which may be attached to the appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the communication on this subject which I have sent to Congress during the present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principle of this bill is to make radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WHEN the Republicans of Maine, the other day, endorsed the President, they meant to have two facts well understood, namely: when a man hesitates to do his duty, figure to be told of it, and when he performs it, he will be just as sure to receive approval for it. The Republican party deals in neither empty honors nor unmeaning compliments.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED.

Twenty Bills Out of Three Thousand Passed and Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—During the session of Congress which terminated today, 727 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, 2,365 bills and 119 joint resolutions in the House.

The following legislative measures have become laws:

The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction of refrigerating ships for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes.

To extend the time of special postal service until the service can be obtained by advertisement.

Relating to vinegar factories operated prior to March 1.

Extending the pension of Gen. James Shields, to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to the widow of Col. Fletcher Webster.

To provide for the filling of vacancies in the office Chief of Engineers in the United States Army.

To exempt from registry, enrollment or license, vessels not propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to release certain lands at Plattsburg, to the people of the State of New York.

Making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government.

Making appropriations for the support of the army.

Making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the government.

To provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States, under certain circumstances, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars.

Making additional appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department.

To establish post routes.

To provide for the appointment of the Mississippi River Commission.

To repeal certain clauses in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 3d.

In relation to the international exhibition at Sydny and Milbourne, Australia.

Relating to the bridge across Detroit river.

Directing a monument to be erected to mark the birth place of George Washington.

Placing quinine on the free list.

Besides the foregoing, numerous acts of less note, mainly of a private or local nature were passed. In addition to five bills originating in the House disapproved by the President, there was one private bill originating in the Senate vetoed.

During the present session there has been presented in the House 3,019 petitions. Under the rules of the House as they now exist, a large amount of business of the House is brought before it by petitions, which form the basis for bills.

Satisfied with the Issue.

A Washington correspondent of the Tribune says: The Republicans, without exception, express a willingness to go to the country on the issue now made up between the two parties. At no time since the present extra session began has this issue been as sharply defined or as easily understood as it is now. It is simply a bold refusal by the Democrats of both houses to vote for the appropriations necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the United States and for the punishment of criminals.

There is not a qualifying circumstance in the record as they have now made it up. As long as it was possible that the President might be induced to sign a bill containing the political conditions insisted upon by the Democrats, the leaders of that party might excuse themselves to the country, or at least to their constituents, for refusing to yield; but that time passed when a week ago to-day, the President vetoed the General Judicial Appropriation bill, and when, this morning, he returned the Marshals' bill without his approval. After that the only question with which the Democrats had to deal was whether the necessary expenses of the machinery of the Federal Courts should be provided for or not, and they have deliberately decided that they shall not be.

The Democratic party gains nothing by this refusal. It will have to vote the money for the fees and expenses of the marshals next winter, and to do it without conditions, just as the XLIVth Congress refused to grant unless the Republicans would consent to a reduction of its force. The Democrats, therefore, go before the country having refused the money for the machinery of the courts without gaining anything themselves by the refusal.

Hartranft to the Fore Again.

Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

The friends of ex-Governor Hartranft are pressing upon the President the propriety of making Secretary of War to succeed Mr. McCrary when the latter leaves the office next fall. It is not generally known that Governor Hartranft was the original choice of Mr. Hayes for this position. When the President was making his selection of constitutional advisers he followed precedent so far as to offer Cabinet positions to his rivals for the Presidential nomination. To Mr. Morton he gave the Assistant Postmaster Generalship; to Mr. Blaine, through Mr. Hale, he tendered the Navy Secretaryship, and he desired to make Governor Hartranft Secretary of War, but it happened that in the mutations of Pennsylvania politics the Lieutenant Governor of that State was a Democrat, whose elevation to the Governship was something that was not calculated to further Republican plans, if it did not, on the contrary, prove detrimental by giving the Executive control of the State into Democratic hands. Hence Governor Hartranft's selections was out of the question, and Mr. Hale having declined the navy portfolio New England was allowed, through Messrs. Dawes and Hoar, to name the man. General Devens came in this way to be appointed, but at the last moment, before the Cabinet was announced, he exchanged places with Mr. McCrary. The movement for Governor Hartranft's appointment has the support, informally, of the Pennsylvania delegation.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Truth is Mighty.

As the little leaven hid in the measure of meal, made all leaven, so truth gradually overcomes all doubt and disbelief. When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his Favorite Prescription would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies who had uselessly undergone untold tortures at the hands of different physicians, employed the Favorite Prescription and were speedily cured. Many physicians now prescribe it in their practice. So sanguine is Dr. Pierce of its power to cure that he sells it through druggists under a positive guarantee.

The Best Butter Color

for dairymen's use, summer or winter is that made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., and called "*Perfected.*" It gives the perfected June tint, and does not injure the butter as does the crude annatto and preparations made from it.

It was a happy circumstances for George M. Cobb, of Westford, Vt., that Kidney-Wort found its way into his dwelling, no less than three members of the family having been cured. As a cathartic and diuretic it acts surely and without pain and cures obstinate cases of liver complaints, Kidney disease and piles.

Heat relaxes the system and opens the way for diseases to attack the depressed and weary body. People of judgment and experience at such times make use of Kidney-Wort as this great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to perform their functions perfectly.

Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier.

In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt-rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores and pimples. Try the Purifier and cure all these ailments. If we did not believe it to be the greatest blood purifier extant, we should hesitate before offering it to you under a positive guarantee, as we do. Sample bottles 15c; large size $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

What You Can't Do.

You can't do a nice job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law-suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little of Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. It is a great regulating tonic. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Sample bottle 10c; large size $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

A Beautiful Complexion

Is the result of using Hamilton's Oriental Balm, warranted to be harmless. The most elegant and delicate preparation for the skin ever invented. Removes tan, pimples, freckles, and all blemishes of the cuticle and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. Price 50c a bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

The Truth, the Whole Truth, and Nothing but the Truth.

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hamilton's German Bitters will cure you. If you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, German Bitters will revive you. If you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or strengthening, German Bitters is what you need. If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady and your faculties waning, Hamilton's German Bitters will give you new life and vigor. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

FROM THE FATHER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A. N. Cole is the veteran editor of the Genesee Valley Free Press. He is the man who first called a convention in the State of New York to form the Republican Party, in 1854. He writes:

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1877.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—Several members of my family having made use of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and satisfied as we are of its efficacy, I desire to purchase directly of you. I am intelligently convinced of the value of your Peoples' Remedies. Send me by express one-half dozen bottles of the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

Respectfully, &c., A. N. COLE.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is the medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility. Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific. One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

LIVERY AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD B. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

MAPS

Of the Bradford or Northern Oil Region. By J. Oppermann, C. E.

JUST REVISED

For sale by F. P. Wentworth, Smethport, or at my office, Bradford, Pa. A. R. Armstrong, Smethport Pa., and by M. A. Blakslee, Spartansburg, Crawford Co., N. Y.

Price, Two and Three Dollars.

Lands Surveyed

With necessary and open short notice.

J. OPPERMAN,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office east of Oil Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

HAIR DRESSING

By Mrs. Jane Lucas. Any thing to give her will be promptly and carefully attended to.

HAIR JEWELRY,

Miss Sibil Lucas, during her absence, has been instructed by a first-class hair-dresser of Cortland, N. Y., and is now prepared to make ladies' and gents' hair chains, necklaces, &c., if desired.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 3, 1879.

IT IS not a question of finance so much as it of national life—the idea of a nation embodied in a Government with sufficient force at its command to execute its own laws. This will form the Republican battle-cry for many years to come.

IT USED to be, "is that you pointing the rifle, Mr. Crockett? If it is, I'll come down." Now, it can be put, "is that you, Mr. Hayes, pointing a veto? If it is, I'll back out!" Ben Hill now thinks it is time to pass a bill which the President can sign. Government is being felt.

THE general feeling among the Democracy in Congress is *afraid to come home.* Like the boy, who knows that in his absence he has done wrong, conscious of the rod in pickle, the average Democratic statesman who has been fooling his time in Congress understands that there is something disagreeable awaiting him at home.

IN SPEAKING of the Republican party hereafter, its greatest glory will be in the records of Congress, that while it was in a majority in that body, it beat down and destroyed rebel armies, and overthrew the confederacy which they were organized to uphold, and while it was in a minority in the same body, it frustrated a Democratic majority in the effort to destroy the results established by victory over treason.

THE confession of the murderer of Mrs. Hull puts the Spiritualists in an ugly position. One of the seers the other day told Police Captain Williams that he had a revelation from the victim saying that two men were concerned in the deed, and another had a revelation saying that the jewelry would not be discovered. But the crooked vision of the seers will hardly shake the faith of their followers.

THE Ohio Liquor Dealers' Association, at a convention in Toledo, which included delegates from every county of the State but five, adopted a constitution, one clause of which significantly provides that any member who sells to a minor, habitual drunkard, or person intoxicated, shall be expelled. That is a move to meet the temperance reformers half way, both in compromise and self-defence.

A SUMMER trip of 1,500 miles toward the Pole, among the icebergs, on a clipper built schooner of 150 tons burden, for twenty-five or thirty ladies or gentlemen, is one that only a Boston man would think of. And he thinks of it in earnest, having advertised his scheme in fine style. He reasonably believes that in the middle of dog-days it is better to be in the ice fields of the North than sweltering in a fashionable resort, where the principal amusement is in recalling Sidney Smith's wish that he could take off his flesh and sit in his bones.

ONE thing has been most firmly established in this State by the action of juries and the patient hearing of courts of the last resort, namely: That organized murder like that perpetrated by the inspiration of the Mollie Maguires cannot escape punishment in Pennsylvania. Never has a gang of blood-thirsty villians been more justly dealt with—never has crime been more sternly pursued, and the power of the courts to deal with it more sternly exhibited. The last of these desperadoes are now doomed to meet their fate on the gallows. Let the lesson be well heeded by those who too often think of taking the law in their own hands.

THE cowardice of lovers was exemplified in the shameful conduct of the Reading man who disappeared on his wedding day and kept himself concealed so closely that his friends gave him up for dead, thinking him murdered in New York. He did not want to marry the woman to whom he was engaged, and instead of saying so plainly and becomingly, ran away and hid himself like a whipped cur. He says his shame and guilt prevented him from keeping his troth, whatever he may mean by that. His behavior has added to his shame and guilt, and the best way to expiate both is to bare his back to a long and limber rawhide. A man who will dishonor such a woman as waited to be his bride, does not deserve even dignity in punishment.

WHEN Thaddeus Stevens was a Pennsylvania candidate for the Senate in 1867, it was rumored that he was an atheist. To a gentleman who wrote to him on the subject, Mr. Stephens sent this spirited denial: "All the statements which you said were made are false, as the author well knew, if he had any knowledge on the subject. I have always been a firm believer in the Bible. He is a fool who disbelieves the existence of a God, as you say is charged on me. I also believe in the existence of a hell, for the especial benefit of this slanderer. I have said that I never deny any charge however gross. I make an exception where my religious belief is brought in question. I make no pretention to piety (the more pity), but I would not be thought to be an infidel. I was raised a Baptist, and adhere to their belief."

FEW of our industries have attained such a rapid development or reached the enormous proportions of the cheese and butter interests. It is not many years ago since the exportation of cheese to Europe was comparatively limited. Englishmen are great consumers of this article, eating on an average about sixteen pounds per head annually, while our own consumption is not nearly so great. For a long while they could not be brought to use our product, but we made such an excellent article in the course of time that their prejudices were overcome and last year they took most of our surplus, which amounted to 180,000,000 pounds. Englishmen use more cheese and less butter, while the reverse of this is the case in this country, we using as much butter per head as they do cheese. It is estimated that the consumption of butter by American people is about 800,000,000 pounds annually. Cheesemaking in this country is still in its infancy, comparatively, and no doubt in time we shall become as extensive consumers as the English, and then we may see a development of this industry of which we can at the present time form no adequate conception.

Stampede in Oil Freights.

The past week has witnessed exciting times in the oil market. The opening of the Tide Water Pipe Line, not long ago, exercised an amazing effect on the Standard Oil Company and the railroad companies, and on Monday last the bottom fell out of the monopoly rates of freight. On that day the following rates went into effect from the points named: From Pittsburg to New York, new rate 80 cents per barrel, old rate $1.44; to Philadelphia, new rate 45 cents, old rate $1.29½; to Baltimore, new rate 40 cents, old rate $1.29½. The reduction from the oil region is still more startling, and is as follows: United pipage reduced from 20 cents per barrel to 5 cents per barrel, and freight to New York reduced from $1 per barrel to ten cents per barrel.

Contrary to expectations generally entertained, these reductions resulted in strengthening the market. This was owing, in part, to the fact that parties had sold largely at lower prices against the lowering of freight rates and the expected reduction in the price of crude at the seaboard. The "short" interest thereby created naturally strengthened the market which at once took an upward turn. On Monday the price at Oil City advanced from 65⅝ to 69¾, and sales were made to the enormous aggregate of 537,000 barrels. The tendency on Tuesday was still upward, the market opening at 70 and closing at 71½, with sales of 388,000 barrels.

Of course the present reduction cannot be maintained without serious loss to the railway companies, and are only made for the purpose of breaking down the pipe line, but it is evident that if the pipe line is sustained the oil men will have open rates to the seaboard from this time forth. If it fails, the monopolies will only fasten the old coils tighter.—*Venango Citizen.*

Democratic Leaders.

The Memphis *Avalanche* was famous before and during the war for its rebellious and fire-eating proclivities, but since the settlement has been comparatively conservative and quiet. Its opinion as to where the responsibility for the recent revival of war issues the feeling rests is of some value. The *Avalanche* of a late date has this to say on the subject, after its editor has looked on upon the scenes in Washington long enough to understand the temper of his Democratic friends:

"Who is responsible for a renewal of the war issues? The Democratic leadership in Congress. Who forced an extra session? Democratic leaders. Who have made a fierce war on President Hayes? Democratic leaders. Who have declared that the army shall not be fed, clothed and paid, and that all the executive departments of the Government shall be closed or changed? Democratic leaders. Who have united the Republican leaders and made stalwarts out of Liberals? Democratic leaders. Who are those that a year ago declared Hayes was the lawfully elected President, but who now denounce him as a fraudulent one? Democratic leaders. Who are they that howl lustily for 'no troops at the polls,' and charge President Hayes with the foul purpose of using bayonets at elections! The same Democrats who a year ago approved the removal of the troops from the South by Hayes. Who then, has exhumed the bloody shirt? Democratic leaders. Who is making the North solid? Democratic leaders. The most indifferent observer of political events can predict with the accuracy of figures the result of the contest of 1879 and 1880. The Democratic party will be overwhelmed with political disaster and overthrow."

Condition of the Crops.

The June report of the Agricultural Department shows that the acreage of oats has decreased about four per cent. The general average is 81, against 103 last year. The condition is unfavorable in nearly all sections of the Union. The decrease in the acreage of rye is about four per cent.; New England is full; New York is only 90, and Pennsylvania 88. Barley is low; the general average is 85, while in 1878 it was 102. Corn is backward, owing to drought. In five or six localities the seed did not germinate. The condition of clover is very low all over the country, except in the New England States and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The prospects for a good crop of fruits is gloomy. There will be a short crop of apples; the average is low. Except in New England, the crop in all the Atlantic States is fair. In the Gulf States the yield will be only half of a full crop. Peaches suffered most from the frosts of May. In the Eastern States, and particularly in those where the culture is a specialty, the crop is represented as good, but in the Atlantic States, South of Virginia, it is a failure; and that is the case in the States bordering on the Ohio river, except in a few localities. California will have a full crop.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks it was cruel and brutal for the Republicans on Mr. Proctor Knott's committee to bring forward at this juncture the documentary evidence to prove that the only man who ever sent troops to the polls with orders "to arrest and hold in confinement until after the election disunionists," was George B. McClellan, a man whom the party subsequently thought worthy of a nomination to the presidency of the United States. If this kind of argument is going to be introduced into the controversy, to exasperate and mortify our southern brethren, then there is hardly any use of hoping for the speedy coming of that era of reconciliation and good will. It is just such disagreeable behavior as this, on the part of Republicans who ought to know that the southerners cannot bear to be irritated, that persuades Congressmen from the sunny south to stand up and call other people liars and cowards and slaves, language which, despite much Democratic argument, has not yet begun to exert a soothing influence upon Republicans.

WHEN the veto message of the Tribal bill was read in the House the confederate brigadiers did not "applaud derisively;" and no "sneering remarks" were indulged in. The brigadiers are evidently learning something. The fact that there is a President of the United States seems to be working its way into their heads.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE FUTURE.

Whitelaw Reid's Idea—It will not be Bigger, but Better.

The following is an extract from the address of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, delivered before the convention of the New York Press Association, June 17th, at Rochester.

It was a pleasant conceit of Henry Watterson's that, if Shakespeare were living now, he would be an editor. The fancy might have fallen better upon a contemporary of Shakespeare's—that greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind, who anticipated the modern newspaper, in taking all knowledge to be his province. But newspapers are many and perpetual. Shakespeares and Beacons come once in the centuries. Yet of this we may be sure: The field for advantages through enterprise in the getting of news is about exhausted. The great newspapers can now all command substantially the same facilities. Generally speaking, the news one gets another can get if it wishes. Recurring then, to Watterson's conceit, it seems safe to say that in the next great stage of journalism the enterprise that now exhausts itself on costly cable dispatches will go to men who can make a great news feature valuable rather from the story it tells than from the money spent in carrying it to you; who will buy for you a costly thing rather than challenge your admiration merely for the money spent in costly transportation of a thing of less moment. If it must send a Stanley to Africa—and we may well hope that feats so brilliant can be repeated—it will send also a Macaulay to tell his story for him.

Why should the busy men read the history of yesterday at a greater disadvantage than the history of a hundred years ago? Yet that of a hundred years ago has been most carefully collated, sifted, winnowed, relieved of surplusage, arranged in proper perspective. You are not forced to read the official documents, to burrow among the dry reports, to study with minute and painstaking care the *digecta membra*. You are not loaded with facts that are useless, particulars that give no form of color to the picture. All the waste is removed.—Thousands of pages are searched to give you one, but on that one is all you need. A moderately industrious man might spend his lifetime reading the authorities on which Motley constructed the History of the Dutch Republic, yet who—speaking of intelligent people in the mass, not of individual investigators—who cares for the authorities? Who wants anything but Motley? The greatest of recent narrative successes has been Green's "Short History of the English People." Why shall not the most enterprising journal of the next decade be that which shall still employ colossal capital to gather all the news, and then crown and fructify its expenditure by having a staff of Greens and Froudes to tell it?

This then I conceive to be the next great revolution in journalism. We shall not have cheaper newspapers. They are the cheapest thing *sold now*, considering the cost of making them. We shall not have continually growing supplements upon supplement of advertising. Individual wants will seek mediums more suitable. Only general wants will seek the wider publicity of great journals, and these will be kept, by the increasing cost, within manageable compass. We shall not have more news. The world is ransacked for it now.—Earth, sea and air carry it to us from every capital, from every people, from every continent and from every island. We shall not have bigger newspapers; they are bigger now than a busy people can read. We shall have better newspapers; the story better told; better brains employed in the telling; briefer papers; papers dealing with the more important of current matters in such style and with such fascination that they will command the widest interest. There will be more care and ability in selecting, out of myriad of things you might tell, the things that the better people want to be told, or ought to be told. There will be greater skill in putting these things before them in the most convenient and attractive shape. Judgment in selecting, the news genius in telling it—that is the goal for the highest journalistic effort of the future. In making a newspaper the heaviest item of expense used to be the white paper. Now it is the news. By and by, let us hope, it will be the brains.

IT has heretofore been held by the Pension office that in cases of minor children the limitation began when the child reached the age of sixteen years, and that no claim on account of a minor could be entertained that was not filed prior to the date on which the child became twenty-one. The new arrears law wipes out all limitation, and any child now over twenty-one years of age who would have been entitled to pension, and failed to apply before reaching majority, can file a claim and prosecute it successfully. Claims of this class, rejected under the rulings of the office, can be reopened and allowed.

IT is given out that Tilden has serious notions of running himself for Governor of New York this fall, and that he is willing to have the second place filled by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter. The *Tribune* says the origin of the story is not clear, but that is hardly any evidence of authenticity, for all the reports which are started about Tilden and his plans come from no visible source. Mr. Potter is not likely to be enchanted with his share in the division, nor is he at all likely to accept it. He knows better than to risk his political future in so dubious a contest as the next one will be for him in that State.

ORDINARY mortals, traveling in the summer, pay their own expenses, but Democratic Senators at Washington have invented a new plan. They authorize themselves as committees to investigate matters and things in general during the recess, and then travel all over the land at public expense. Twelve Senate committees have already been sent out on such pleasant diversion, and not unlikely a dozen or two more will follow by the time of adjournment. It is an inside specimen of democratic reform.

TOM EWING'S nomination by the Democracy of Ohio, and the Democratic back-down in Congress, have the same effect on the organization of the party that a hemorrhage of the lungs and a bronchial affection would have on the organization of a man.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, June 9, 1879, at 3.40 o'clock p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Larrabee 11.35 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.45; Coy's, 11.14; Farmers Valley, 11.35; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20, Colegrove, 12.35; Hamlin, 12.57, Werowau, 12.45, Clermont, 12.57.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 3.15 p.m. arriving at Frisbee 3.25; Coy's 3.31; Farmers Valley, 3.37; Smethport 3.47.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 5.30 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 5.37; Coy's 5.23; Farmers Valley 5.49; Smethport 6.05.

LOCAL, No. 18, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 8.45 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 8.54; Coy's 8.59; Farmers Valley 9.10, Smethport 9.25; Crosby 9.40; Colegrove 9.52, Hamlin 9.57, Werowau 10.05, Clermont 10.17.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20—Leaves Larrabee 3.00 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.07, Coy's 3.20, Farmers Valley 3.29, Smethport 3.40, Crosby 3.55, Colegrove 4.20, Hamlin 4.30, Werowau 4.40, Clermont 5.05.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 5.50 a. m. arriving at Werowau at 6.00, Hamlin 6.05, Colegrove 6.21, Crosby 6.29, Smethport 6.50, Farmers Valley 6.07 Coy's 6.22, Frisbee 6.36, Larrabee 6.42.

MAIL, No. 3.—Leaves Clermont at 1.25 p. m., arriving at Werowau 1.36, Hamlin 1.50, Colegrove 2.02, Crosby 2.09, Smethport, 2.16, Farmers Valley 2.28, Coy's 2.39 Frisbee 2.50, Larrabee 2.56.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 5.—Leaves Smethport at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.55 Coy's 9.40, Frisbee 9.47, Larrabee 9.55.

LOCAL, No. 19.—Leaves Smethport 3.05 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 3.20, Coy's 3.13, Frisbee 3.19, Larrabee, 3.25.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 5.40 p.m., arriving at Werowau at 5.50, Hamlin 6.00, Colegrove 6.11, Crosby 6.15, Smethport 6.31, Farmers Valley 6.43, Coy's 6.51, Frisbee 6.59, Larrabee 7.05.

Trains with red stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

A. V. GODDEN, Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Rhenezer, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.35; Elma, 8.39; Jamison's, 8.42; Aurora, 8.49; Wales, 8.53; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.10; Arcady, 9.20; Yorkshire, 9.35; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.50; Ischua, 10.04; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie E'y Junct., 10.41; Olean, 10.49; Weston's, 10.56; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.26; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.39; Turtle Point, 11.48; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.13; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.27; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R. at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Rhenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Elma, 4.40; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.56; Wales, 5.07; Holland, 5.19; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.56; Machias, 6.05; Franklinville, 6.16; Ischua, 6.36; Hinsdale, 6.50; Erie E'y Junct. 7.05; Olean, 7.20; Westons, 7.30; Portville, 7.38; State Line, 7.47; Eldred, 7.58; Larrabees, 8.05; Sartwell, 8.08; Turtle Point, 8.15; Port Allegany, 8.30; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 8.30 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.55; Sartwell, 7.05; Larrabees, 7.12 Eldred, 7.18; State Line, 7.26; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 8.00; Erie E'y Junct. 8.06; Hinsdale, 8.16; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.46; Machias, 8.56; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.26; Protection, 9.36; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.06; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.26; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.56; Larrabees, 3.04; Eldred, 3.09; State Line, 3.17; Portville, 3.24 Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.44; Erie E'y Junct. 3.59; Hinsdale, 4.08; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.55; Yorkshire, 5.05; Arcade, 5.13; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.39; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.18; Elma, 6.15; Springbrook, 6.23; Rhenezer, 6.32; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train, leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

VEGETINE

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS Co., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the Dyspepsia for over forty years, and have had the Chronic Jaundice for over six months, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, until my physician ordered me to try your Vegetine, which I commenced using, and I continued doing so, and am now a well man, and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By Dr. T. E. PARKER, M. D., 26 Inst. 'S. H. PORTER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes poisoned, or sluggish, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will restore it to perfect health. PURIFY the blood, rouse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON Co., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a Sore Under or on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die. When I heard of your Blood Vitalizer, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors, I recommenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both left the twilight influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost healthy.

CARRIE DEFOREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForest, and consider her one of good truth and veracity. JOHN S. H. FOX WARD.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many considered suffering for years, in fact, given over by friends, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured. VEGETINE is a medicine performing such great cures. It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the great blood purifier. The great source of diseases arise in the blood. No medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

I regard it as a valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.

Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours,

REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

THOUGHTS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and others to be the best alterative and purifier of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE

The M. D.'s have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives more excellent satisfaction. S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., Druggist, Marshall, Ind.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. H. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Bakins, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
P. N. TAYLOR }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 19, 1878.-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT SPARK-ARRESTER. ESTABLISHED 1848.

12 H. P. Mounted, $650.
16 " " 750.
22 " " 1000.
2 H. P. Eureka, $150.
4 " " 250.
6 " " 350.

Send for our Circulars. B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N. Y.

Mention where you saw this.

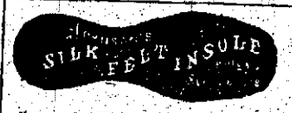
A COMPLETE SET OF FINE CRYSTAL FLINT GLASSWARE OF 48 PIECES FOR ONLY $15.00.

In order to introduce this new line of beautiful and valuable GLASSWARE to the consumer, we make the above unequaled offer for a limited time only.

	RETAIL PRICE.
12 Goblets,	$1.50
12 Sauce Plates,	1.20
12 Individual Salt Cellars,	.72
1 Large Salt Cellar,	.35
1 Half-Gallon Water Pitcher	1.25
1 Tall Celery Glass,	.25
1 Cream Pitcher,	.60
1 Sugar Bowl and Cover	.60
1 Spoon Holder	.30
1 Butter Dish and Cover	.70
1 Pickle Dish	.30
1 Patent Syrup Pitcher	.75
1 Large Fruit Bowl and Cover,	1.25
1 Preserve Dish	.35
1 Large Lamp, with Burner and Chimney Complete	1.25
48 Pieces. Total retail price	$11.00

We refer to any Commercial Agency, Mason's Bank or others, if desired.

All of the above goods will be carefully packed and shipped to any address on receipt of $8.00, send money by P. O. Order, Express, N. Y. Draft, or Registered Letter, to CLARE SUPPLY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Splendid clubbing terms. v16-n34 6m.



Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and preventive against COLD and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cts. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.

Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.

D. W. JOHNSON,
823 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
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HIGHEST & BEST AWARD

And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy; Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,

MADE BY

A. P. DICKEY,
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Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have every perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

Warehouses, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of Mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation and "set up," or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Circulars and Cuts sent on application. Prices will be quoted free and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. I. A. Wyeth's Almadia Lyra.

A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in private practice, and never failing to Radically Cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WYETHIAN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 304, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, n11-4m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, v18n41 4m 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and painlessly cured by a simple REMEDY. Pamphlet, advice, &c. Dr. PARKER & CO., v18n41-6m 3 E. 14th St., N. Y.

Dr. Duff,

A regular graduate of medicine, continues to devote special attention to all diseases of a Chronic

PRIVATE and NERVOUS NATURE.

No matter who have failed, give him a call, his system combines the healing, as well as medicinal, balm for life, and effected with medicines prepared in his own laboratory, pure, safe and reliable.

Pamphlets, "Manhood and Womanhood," English and German, 50 pages, at office free; by mail 5 stamps. Consultation at office or by mail free and invited. Office hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 1 p. m. Address, DR. DUFF, 179 East Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y. v18 n41y1

Land Office at the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have description of the lands, or leases. The deeds give a short description of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidences, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

(v18-n18 tf.) HORT, C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees.

Cancers Cured.

At Crane's Cancer Infirmary, Addison, New York.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS cured of this much dreaded disease, who came from various parts of the world, are now living witnesses of their wonderful skill in removing them from a terrible and untimely death. Ministers and the poor treated free. Write for circular giving the full particulars. Address Dr. GEORGE CRANE, Addison, N. Y.—16-27

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THE WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN CO.

Meriden, Conn. U. S. A.

"Children's Blow Pedals," Adjusted or removed instantly. Invented and Exclusively used by this Company.

The most popular Organs of the day!

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY.

"The Wilcox & White Organ Instructor" is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market!

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

Is a combination of extracts from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, containing a Tonic, Carminative, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

It acts upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or medicine, restoring to healthy action their powers of assimilation and secretion. It increases the digestive, assists circulation, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and nervous system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, forces the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from SEVERE ATTACKS of COLDS, CONGESTIONS, INFLUENZA, LOSS OF VITALITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle proves its adaption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs, 36 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Guiteau & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

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18-30 y1

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The Meriden Purchasing Co., West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Sciasors and Razors.

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing CO.,

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v18-n6 tf.

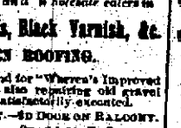
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

commended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age,* and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave; all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.



After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15 43-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES O STANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Ball Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turnets, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

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Meals at All Hours of the Day.

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Full supply of Fresh Ales, Wines and Liquors. Also Fine Cigars.

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Eldred, Penn'a, near Lattice Bridge.

First-class Accommodations for

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Pleasant Rooms, Good Table, Reasonable Rates.

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W. E. Moses & Newberg,

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Full supply of Fresh Ales, Wines and Cigars.

Warm Meals at All Hours. Ice Cream in its season. v16-n17.

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE SMETHPORT, PA.

A. HAMAR, Prop'r.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Poprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

BENTON HOUSE.

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C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located *directly opposite* the Mck. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, PROPRIETOR,

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

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Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

BONNEY'S HOTEL.

Refitted and Furnished.

ONLY 5 MINUTES WALK TO POST OFFICE AND R. R. DEPOTS.

BONNEY & WARNER, - Proprietors.

Corner of Washington & Carroll Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

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First Classin every respect.

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NICHOL'S HOUSE.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

F. S. NICHOL'S : : : Proprietor.

This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST. away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carroll Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

[Opposite Union Depot.]

F. N. ARNE, : : : Proprietor.

This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

SELECT POETRY.

Creeping Up the Stairs.

In the softly falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered
Where the children were at play;
I was brooding o'er some trouble,
That had met me unawares,
When a little voice came ringing,
"Ma is creepin' up a stairs."

Ah! it touched the tenderest heart-string
With a breath and force divine,
And such melodies awakened
As words can no'er define;
And I turned to see your darling,
All forgetful of my cares,
When I saw the little creature
Slowly creeping up the stairs.

Step by step she bravely clambered
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chattering
Like a magpie in the trees,
Till at last she reached the topmost,
When o'er all her world's affairs
She, delighted, stood a victor,
After creeping up the stairs.

Fainting heart, behold an image
Of man's brief and strangling life,
Whose best prizes must be captured,
With noble, earnest strife;
Onward, upward reaching ever,
Bending to the weight of cares,
Hoping, fearing, still expecting,
We go creeping up the stairs.

On their steps may be no carpet,
By their side may be no rail,
Hands and knees may often pain us,
And the heart may almost fail;
Still above there is the glory,
When no sinfulness impairs,
With its rest and joy forever,
After creeping up the stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANNAH.

BY ELLA THOMAS.

"The busy beck that still would run
And fall and falter its refrain,
And pause to shimmer in the sun
And fall again."

Not that this is a beck, but only a little pebbly brook chattering and sparkling and flashing in mimic cascade and rapids through shady woods where the maples and beeches reach out and touch their branches over it, and ferns uncurl along its shady hollows. Then out through sunny meadows, where the sward creeps down to its very edge and the grasses nod their heads above it and trail their ribbon blades on its current; and now here winding around the little hill at the foot of the old orchard, where by-and-by the old trees will toss their pink tinted fragrant "foam of promise" around it, and the scattered petals will drift in eddies down amid its shallows. But now the trees are only showing their first leaflets, and the soft maples are crimson with their early buds.

No, this is not a beck; and it is doubtful if Miss Hannah Glover, with her soft, faded eyes and the gray threads beginning to show in her brown hair, sitting here in the spring sunshine and watching the brown, whirling water, has ever read Jean Ingelow's exquisite poem, even though there is a letter L in her own life, not traced by unthinking fingers on shifting sands, but graven by the cruel hand of circumstance. No mysterious letter fraught with pretty strangeness and half-hidden romance, but very real, prosiac, common-place, starting not from the past but the future—not the initial only, but the whole word Loveliness. For Hannah Glover had found little time for fancy or romance in the forty years of her busy life. The oldest daughter, she, at the age when most girls are beginning to taste the sweetness of life's first pleasure, was soothing pretty children, mending small frocks, and helping an overworn mother to bear the household burden. An old aunt or so said it was "a pity to tie such a young girl down to work," but nobody saw how it could be helped; and if Hannah ever felt the stir of passionate longings, or sighed over the brightness of dreams that might have been, she hid it so patiently and cheerfully that no one imagined her life anything but one of perfect content. And by-and-by, when the younger sisters began to blossom into fresh young girlhood and accept the gay brightness of life as theirs by right, all the thanks Hannah received for the years of watchfulness during childhood and the weariful hours still spent that they might flash forth into the sunshine of admiring eyes as daintily sweet as the roses and lillies, was, "That is the sort of work dear old Hannah enjoys, and of course she doesn't mind being left at home. She never cares to go." So "dear old Hannah" saw life bring to Mary and Jane and Fanny the gifts that had been denied her; and if at times her eyes watched them with a wistful light, her face kept its quiet smile. She left them free from the burdens that had pressed so heavily on her own young shoulders, made the home cheery and pleasant for them and their friends, appeared when she was needed, disappeared when she was inconvenient, and was, in short a very model of an older sister.

But one by one the family group scattered.—John and George to carve places in life for themselves, the girls to the shelter of new affections and new homes. It was Hannah that baked all the wedding cakes and draped the bridal veils, and took up the quiet monotone of life in the old house after the bright lives and voices had gone out of it. Of course it had always been understood that Hannah was to stay at home and "take care of father and mother," and very convenient they who had left found it. Was there extra sewing to be done, "Hannah had plenty of leisure." Were any of the numerous younger brood ailing, nothing so good for them as a "stay at grandpa's under Aunt Hannah's nursing." On every holiday they all expected to gather under the old roof. Mary, who lived near, came with her family every Sunday; Fanny, who lived in the city, came out to stay through the warm weather every summer; and when, after her good rest, she, her noisy boys and her winter's supply of canned fruit took their departure, it was always with the assurance to Hannah that she "could not be thankful enough for her quiet, easy life, with no husband or children to fret or worry her."

By-and-by the mother's feeble health failed utterly, and then followed long months of patient watching. The others were all full of sympathy, very willing to go and visit the invalid; but "as Hannah had had the care so long, she knew just what to do for her so much better than any one else," and, besides, "if she was having a pretty hard time she would be well paid," for old Mr. Glover had distinctly stated to his children, as he gave each their portion, that if Hannah stayed at home she was to have the farm. So, if she did grow white and wan in the sick room, it did not so much matter. And when at last the kitchen was vacant with that strange, vacant emptiness, and the night-lamp and vials were put away, and Hannah sat down in the lonely home to be the companion and comforter of the solitary and crippled old man, why—there were the acres to compensate for it all.

So Mr. Glover intended;—but suddenly one day the hand of paralysis was laid upon him, and intention, consciousness, came to a sudden stop, though for a time life lingered; but when at last all was over, the last sad services had been rendered, and the fine old white head had been carried out from the old house he had made his home so long, and the mourning children gathered in the parlor to listen to the will, it was found there was no will. "It was too bad;" so they all said; "there was no doubt father had always meant Hannah should have the farm," or that she deserved it. There was a faint whisper of "signing off to her," but nobody responded to it, and it was too faint to be really traced; and after all what did it matter? She could not live alone, and she could live with them as well as it was now; and John's share would exactly pay up the mortgage on his farm, and fanny did so need some new parlor furniture; and suddenly they all remembered how much hard work they had done at home, and how little they had ever received, and how especially helpful a little money would be to them just then.

Hannah said nothing. What had she to say? So the old farm was sold, and with an aching heart she saw the old rooms stripped of their familiar furniture, packed her trunk, and with her few little belongings went to try life in other people's homes, beginning at Fanny's. But the cramped town life confused and wearied her, and Fanny soon discovered, what she had never noticed before, that Hannah was decidedly plain and old-fashioned—quite out of keeping, in fact, with the new parlor suit and acquaintance. So, as this was in the spring, Hannah very early in the season found the weather too warm for town; and as her limited income would not admit of her going with them to the fashionable summer resort, she gladly accepted John's invitation for the summer. John treeded $200 or $300 just for a few months. His wife was glad to see her; she had often regretted that Hannah could not come and make them "a nice visit;" but still it gave Hannah a queer, uncomfortable feeling when day after day her sister-in-law complained "how large her family was, and how hard she had to work," so she was very glad as soon as she could go to Mary's.

But Mary with the first cold days, began to be concerned to think how uncomfortably chilly her sister's room was, and how much warmer the room was she could have at Jane's; and June, when the winter was little more than half over had planned for them all a visit to Georgie's, and when there had made it seem the most natural thing in the world that Hannah should stay "for awhile." And now George's wife was beginning to talk of expecting friends, and wondering "where in the world she should find room to put them;" and when her sister-in-law meekly suggested that she should leave, so they might have her room, her sister-in-law had said, "Oh, I don't want you to feel that you must go, but of course it must be pleasanter for you with your own sisters."

So Hannah had come down through the orchard, with the faint green of the early grass showing through the soft brown under her feet, and the faint green of the opening leaves flushing lightly the brown aisles arching over her head, but with the tears filling her eyes and blurring all the pleasant landscape of tree and stream and the far-stretching sunny fields. The tears of forty may not be as charming as those of sixteen, but they are infinitely more bitter, for the one falls amid life's April of sunshine and blossoms, and we know that though the flowers droop for a day they will lift their sweet faces again; but the other, alas! the rains of November are chill and wan, beating down the dead leaves of faded hopes that shall blossom no more in this world.

So Hannah sat in the sunshine watching through falling tears the dancing waters of the brook and looking her solitary future in the face. Very bravely she stifled the feeling of bitterness in her heart with the reflection that it was all right. They had their homes, their families, ties closer and dearer than hers, interests into which it was natural that they should only give their own entrance. Still she felt that she could not endure another year of this "outside" life. Better a crust of bread and a cup of water in a corner she might call her own.

But as she was trying to shape her thoughts into definite plans, a hasty step sounded among the brittle orchard twigs and a hurried, nervous little man with an anxious look in his kindly gray eyes bustled up, nearly falling over her. The brass pins, where there should have been buttons, the yawning tear in his coat-sleeve, and the droop to his dusty hat, all betokened the lack of feminine oversight.

"Oh, Miss Glover," he panted, "I was coming to ask a great favor of you."

Hannah arose at his words with a blush, not for the man, but for the tear-stains on her face. It was so many years since she had put away the thought of marriage with her other girlish dreams that it had wholly ceased to be a disturbing influence in her mind even though Deacon Hollister, with his forty-five years, it could be plainly seen, needed a wife, his five faces a mistress, and his three children a mother. But then, as was equally known, a choice had been laid to that place by the Widow Boyer, who, in singular conjunction with the death of the deacon's wife, had found conscience quickened on the question of immersion, and had been unable to quiet it till she had left the Methodists and joined herself to the Baptists. Since then who so constant an attendant on the good deacon's Bible-class! who with so deep an interest in the welfare of his motherless children! who so full of sympathy for his own bereaved condition! All the neighbors agree that it was only a question of time when she should leave her cramped little house for the deacon's spacious, if equally old-fashioned, rooms.

"Yes, I'm having such a time," he continued as soon as he could regain breath: "the girl has gone off, Johnny has come down with the measles, the roofers are going to leave them, and nobody to do anything. Mrs. Boyer would come only she is not well herself, and she said she did not believe but you would till I could get some one."

Hannah smiled. Mrs. Boyer was noted for her faculty, when there was work to be done, of finding some one else to do it, but Hannah had not been an aunt for fifteen years to be startled by such an emergency.

"I am glad you came for me," she said with her quiet smile, "and I will be there in half an hour;" turning briskly toward the house to make her simple preparations, while the little deacon walked away with a restful sense of calm, secure dependency. People always had that feeling with Hannah. It was not her words, for she said little, but something in the atmosphere she carried with her; something caught, perhaps, in the years when she had hushed sleepy heads on her shoulder, and those longer years when she had stood the quiet stay of feeble, tremulous hands and hearts. There are always plenty to accept the service of such lives, but very few to think that they ever weary and ache for a little of the comforting they so freely give.

Deacon Hollister had hardly reached home and re-commenced his futile efforts to keep Johnny smothered in blankets in a room with the temperature at eighty when Miss Hannah arrived. At one glance she comprehended the situation—the unswept floor, the peevish invalid, the uncleaned table and the restive children. Did her spirits sink at the sight? On the contrary, they rose with sudden elation. She had spoken the truth when she said she was glad.—Here was real work, here a spot where she could feel once more the old glad, busy usefulness, and it was wonderful in what a quiet, deft way she soon had Johnny's feverish cheeks resting on cool pillows, with bowls of sage and spearmint tea steeping for cooling drinks, and how a cheerful order soon appeared in the wide, yellow-painted kitchen with its east windows looking down through rows of the cherry trees, and by what magic the tangles disappeared from Willie's hair and the smut stains from his face, while the deacon could only look on in amazement and offer the most abject apologies for his housekeeping.

The next four weeks were busy ones. The other children in due time came down, and were restless and fretful as only children in not the slightest danger can be, and Hannah found her hands full day and night, though a stout girl had been found and Widow Boyer came daily and gave the benefit of her advice. On these occasions she usually managed to waylay the deacon behind some door, or to hold long confidential conferences with him in the yard, which Hannah was too unsuspicious to fancy—what a shrewder person and observer might—that he rather fled from than sought; and when the widow further remarked, "in confidence to her dear friend," that she would have come herself and taken care of the dear children, "only, you know, under the circumstances," Hannah was only prevented by fear of rudeness from asking her when it was to be. Every one agreed that she was a "smart, capable little woman," and that the deacon could not do better; opinions the meek nurse never dreamed of disputing, though she gave the children extra petting from the instinctive feeling that they would receive little from the new mother, and treated the old house dog to many a surplus bone against the time when the sharp-eyed, fluent widow would be mistress.

But all things must have an ending, measles among the rest; and it was with tears on one side and the tenderest of cautions and multiplied instructions on the other that Miss Hannah and her small charges parted, and she returned to her brother's house where she found the anticipated guests already arrived, and she at once set about the preparations for her departure, though with a heavy heart. She succeeded in finding the little suits of rooms where she might establish her old maid's quarters; but some way the prospect of them seemed anything but inviting—the gray kitten, the sole object that was to bear her company, anything but social. Now and then, she knew, her sisters and their children would come to see her; on holidays or times of need she would be invited to their homes. Still it was a forlorn outlook—the drawing of all these threads of interest that had always been spread so widely, and centering them around herself. She could not help but wonder vaguely if she would grow cold and selfish, as she had so often seen solitary women; how she would spend the long winter evenings, and how she would look, a gray-haired old woman, sitting down to her lonely meal—she who had all her life been the cheerful center of a social home. She was tired in body and mind when her trunks were packed. The bustle of the house jarred and wearied her; so she slipped out down to the brook in the sunny orchard hollow. There was a fringe of blue violets along its edge now; the soft, green grass was white with the storm of blossom petals that dropped in fluttering showers around her and floated down the stream in little rippling eddies, to be caught and tangled among the trailing flags and grasses. She did not cry now, but sat quiet with folded hands, idly watching the white foam drift, and looking off to the woods tossing their fresh leaves against the blue spring sky, and comforting herself as she had so many times before with thoughts of that wondrous land beyond the turmoils and ills of life where hands shall weary and hearts ache no more; and the spring streamlet before her flashed back a fair, faint vision of the crystal tide, and the drooping flowers whispered of the mystic tree of life on its margin.

So lost was she in thought that she did not hear the step of Deacon Hollister as once again he came over the orchard hill; but this time instead of hurrying it was nervously hesitating. His hat had evidently been brushed, and from under his brown beard struggled symptoms of a cravat, while in his hand he carried a great cluster of peonies tied carefully with a shoe-string, the brass tip of which flickered brightly as he walked.

"Oh, Miss Hannah," he exclaimed in a tone in which embarrassment and relief oddly blended, "I'm real glad to find you out here. Dreadful warm weather for this time of the year, isn't it?" And taking off his hat, he fanned his face, which was certainly somewhat flushed. "I've brought you some pinies," he continued. "You took so much pains to weed 'em out, and they blowed so splendid, I thought it was a pity for you not to have some." And Hannah smilingly accepted the awkwardly presented bouquet and inquired for the children.

"Getting along splendid, and as noisy as bears. I never saw anything like their coming through the measles. I shall always think that mebby you saved their lives." And the tenderhearted little man brushed his eyes at the thought. "But the children do miss you dreadfully, and so in fact do we all. Nancy is a good girl, but some way things don't seem homelike as they did when you was there, and so—and—" The deacon's fluency seemed to desert him; he sat down, carefully picked up all the petals within reach, and cleared his throat before he continued. "I heard yesterday that you was going away to live all by yourself. It seems an awful pity, as I thought that was not a bit the kind of life you was made for; and, as I said, we miss you dreadfully, and so I thought it wouldn't do any hurt to come over and ask you to,—if you wouldn't come back."

Hannah caught the sound of his disjointed words; but through them all ran the thought, "Then they wouldn't be married till fall." And suddenly there came to her a strange, new feeling of bitterness at the good things that lay at this other woman's hand.—home, the love of children, the trust of a true, good heart; and her very shame for the feeling hardened her voice as she answered:

"I don't see as I can. I have rented part of a house with a family, and it is not every day that I can get such a chance, you know."

"No, of course not," said the deacon drearily. "Of course it's all right; I ought not to have thought that you would have looked at things any other way. The house is old-fashioned, I know; but still it could be fixed up, and I'm going to put a cistern in the kitchen this spring."

"Oh, I like old-fashioned houses," said Hannah; "and yours is so pleasant and convenient. I don't think I was ever in a house in my life I liked more."

"Is it the children, then?" he queried. "I know they are noisy, but never better meaning ones lived; and they were more troublesome than common when you was there."

"The children, they are just what I like. You know I have had them around me all my life, and I shall hardly know how to live without them now." And she could not help a little sigh, but the deacon did not hear it.

"Well, I'm sorry," he said, smoothing his old hat; "but I don't blame you any. I'm only a plain man, I know; never had much schooling, and I oughtn't to have tho't of such a thing."

"Why deacon," cried Hannah, "how you talk, when you know there is not a man in town that everybody goes to for help and advice as they do to you."

He looked at her a moment in puzzled perplexity, and finally blurted out: "Well, if the house and children suit you, and I'm not so bad, would you mind telling why it is that you won't marry me?"

"Marry you!" exclaimed Hannah with a start that sent her big bunch of peonies rolling over and over. "Who was talking about marrying!"

"Why, I was," said the little man stoutly. "What else do you think I meant?"

"I thought," she said a little faintly, "that you wanted me to come and keep house until you married Widow Boyer."

Now, deacon Hollister was one of the kindest-hearted men, besides being a deacon in the Baptist church, but he said something that sounded extremely like "Bother the Widow Boyer," and then he added excitedly, "I never meant to marry her. I never said such a word to her; and if anybody says I did, I don't care who they are, it isn't true. I wasn't to blame if she would come to prayer meeting and ask if I was going her way. I wasn't to blame if she would call me in to see if that was a spavin coming on the old mare's off hind leg. We are exhorted to care for the widows, too. I may have to marry her," he added with a twinkle in his eye, "but if I do, you will have it on your conscience that you drove me to it."

It was Hannah's turn to stammer and grow nervous now. "But I am odd and old-fashioned," she faltered, recalling the lesson she had received at Fanny's.

"Well, maybe you are," said the deacon. "Maybe it's odd to be always pleasant and patient, and old-fashioned to keep the house cheerful and homelike; but I think that's the finest fashion in the world."

"And at my age, too," she added, "what will people say?"

"Say?" he echoed, "Why they will say that I am the luckiest of men, as I shall be the happiest!"

There was no gainsaying such arguments, and she looked up with a little laugh, tho' there was a little tremor in her tone, for despite her forty years, she was still a woman.

"Well, then, I guess there isn't any reason why I won't marry you."

A soft warm wind swept down through the orchard and showered a soft, white veil of blossoms over Miss Hannah, with the pink flush on her cheeks and a new light in her eye, while the little listening brook chattered on amid the grasses.

"And still its latest murmur fell—
O heart, be still and fear no more the letter L."

He Read the Book.

A very prepossessing young lady, canvassing for a popular book, stepped into the office of a broker, and finding him apparently at leisure, asked him to look at her book. The gentleman informed her that it would be only a waste of time, as he could not purchase it. "Oh, never mind that!" ejaculated the vivacious young woman; "it won't cost anything to look at it even if you don't buy. I should like to have you read some portions of it, and see what it is."

The accommodating broker took the volume and glanced at the title-page, then commenced a perusal of the introduction. This finished, he began at the first chapter and read carefully and leisurely along. It was nine o'clock when he commenced, and an hour passed silently away, when the book agent began to show signs of nervousness, which were apparently unnoticed by the broker, for he never took his eyes from the volume, but read steadily on. Eleven o'clock came and the lady began to walk austerly around the room, glancing occasionally out of the windows. At noon the broker was still reading, and the agent wore a decidedly troubled countenance. A few moments before one o'clock the broker laid the book down, leisurely donned his overcoat and hat and remarked: "That is a very good book. I am sorry I cannot read more of it, but I am obliged to go to dinner. If you call this afternoon, I will continue reading it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 3, 1879.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

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and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

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CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. ff

—Smethport does not celebrate this year. Our patriotism will remain pent up for the present.

—The lawyers will now take a rest, as there is not another term of court until the regular September term.

—Parker's Coleville and Smethport stage line is well patronized and cannot but result in a paying enterprise.

—At the Larrabee Greenhouse may be found, at all times, some very fine pot plants; at present, Tomato plants, Celery, and bedding plants. 31-4t.

—Bridge builders will be interested in an advertisement in another column for proposals for building a bridge across Potato Creek at Norwich Center.

—H. V. Redfield, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with his family, are enjoying their annual summer sojourn in Smethport.

—W. W. Brown will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Bradford. If eloquence is what they want for the occasion Wallace can fill the bill. He's chock full of it.

—Prof. Bartholomew is happy because of the addition of a new scholar to his class. It is a robust boy, has enrolled himself as a life pupil and paid his tuition in advance.

—The Oil City *Derrick* is not dead yet, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Its enterprise in publishing a half-page map of the Cole Creek district, does not look like the work of a dead or dying journal.

—The much talked of "shut down movement" has proven a first-class fizzle, and the poor producer is now pushing the drill for twenty-five cent oil. Death or the Sheriff may stop him, but nothing else will.

—The Farmers Valley depot was burglarized a few nights ago. Nothing of value was found or taken except Jay's razor. Jay says if they shave themselves with the thing once their punishment will be complete.

—Numerous applications for licenses were refused at Smethport last week, but as it stands, sufficient were granted to cover the face of the land in McKean county four feet deep with lager beer kegs.—*Cuba Patriot.*

—If you have not decided where to spend the Fourth, and like to witness an interesting trotting race, you will not make any mistake by attending the races at Port Allegany to-morrow. Many first class horses are entered and excellent sport is anticipated.

—A report was prevalent on our streets Saturday last that a man had been murdered at Coleville. Such was not the case. Two men had a little difficulty and one was severely punished, rendering him unconscious for several hours, thus causing the false rumor.

—It was reported on the street a day or two ago that engineers were surveying and laying out a city at Ormsby's, this side of Alton, in anticipation of the extension of the Cole Creek belt to that point. It is a good point for a nice town, but we presume the report is a little premature.

—A young man named Godfrey Grassman was found dead in Berges' harness shop, Olean, where he was employed, on Tuesday morning. He slept in a room in the rear of the shop, and being subject to epileptic fits, was supposed to have been taken with one early in the morning and expired.

—Agreeable to the resolutions, which we published last week, the County Commissioners will visit Warren and examine the new Court House at that place next Wednesday. As many of the citizens of the county as can and will are cordially invited to accompany them on said trip.

—Girls, if you see a middle-aged gentleman with a careworn look and a general shabbiness in his dress, you can estimate him as a married man; if you should see the same man in two months' time nicely dressed and all smiles to everybody, he has become a widower in the interim, and it would be well to take a stroll and see what sort of a brown stone front he lives in.—*New Haven Register.*

—The press and people of Bradford have discovered that what they have been drinking and paying for as water is nothing more or less than the drainings of slaughter houses and cess-pools. The papers have made some startling revelations upon the subject, and it is not surprising that the citizens generally should forswear entirely the use of water as a beverage. The most villainous beer could hardly be more poisonous.

—An oil well near the the Kendall Creek road, about a mile above Tarport, performed the strangest freak that we have ever seen recorded of an oil well. A few days ago a loud hissing sound was heard at the well, and following the sound there came forth a shower of stones, ashes and dust, mingled with gray smoke. This lasted but a moment or two and was followed by a rush of air back into the well. When the hole had been filled by the air again, everything was still for a few minutes when a flow of oil came from the hole, and the well again assumed a natural appearance and action.

—The pastor of the M. E. church will preach a sermon on Temperance next Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Sheriff Sartwell, assisted by two deputies, started for Pittsburg on Monday with a consignment of seven candidates for the Penitentiary—and more to follow.

—Warley Gifford, of the firm of Haskill & Gifford, informs us that his firm is building a fire-proof vault for their store at Coleville. Immediately in the rear of the building is a high and steep bank. The vault will be constructed by making a large excavation into this bank and lining it securely. Upon a few moments notice the more valuable portion of their stock can be placed in this vault where it will be perfectly secure. It will cost less than insurance.

—The fact that Colveville is every moment on the verge of a destructive conflagration that should it come would wipe this mushroom city out of existence as it were with a sponge was demonstrated yesterday in the forenoon. An overflow of gas caused the rig at the Painter well a few hundred rods from the town to take fire, resulting in its total destruction, with the tank and about 100 barrels of oil. The tank had been emptied twenty-four hours before. Had it been full there is little question but that the result would have been the total destruction of the town.

—One of the most disgraceful occurrences of the age took place at Custer City day before yesterday. A bull and a bear were penned in a small pit and goaded to tear each other in pieces for the edification of some 500 spectators. The only redeeming feature of the entertainment was when the bear, goaded to desperation, jumped out of the pen and created a stampede of the crowd. If bruin had sent each one of the 500 spectators home with a painful reminder of the length and sharpness of his claws he would have deserved a chromo.

—From the St. Mary's *Gazette* we learn that Wm. Wright, a brother of B. F. Wright of this place, and one of the engineers on the P. & E. R. R., met with a severe accident at the Ridgway station on the 19th inst. As he was passing the telegraph office he attempted to jump of his engine for orders and the gauntlet of his glove caught on the water faucet of the tank, throwing him violently on the ground, dislocating his left shoulder and otherwise bruising him. He was sent to his home, Renovo, the same day.

—The Triangle well, situated in the town of Scio, just across the town line, some three and a half miles from Wellsville, is making occasional gushes, and is probably throwing out something like seven or eight barrels a day. No oil has been saved, though a large tank is being built. The name "Triangle" was bestowed upon this well because of its being the last of three drilled by Mr. O. P. Taylor, each standing on a corner of a rather irregular triangle. The sides of this triangle are about two and a half or three miles long.

—A company of capitalists residing at Scio, who collectively represent over $1,000,000, have organized an oil company and will develop the Knight's Creek territory. Two new rigs are going up in the vicinity of the Triangle well and two on Knight's Creek, about a mile north of it. There appears to be plenty of gas here, and experienced drillers are of the opinion that the edge of the belt or reservoir has been struck by the Triangle. One encouraging feature of this territory is the excellent quality and great thickness of the third sand, which is all that could be wished.

—The announcement is gravely made in the last issue of the Port Allegany *Reporter* that the columns of that excellent democratic family journal are now open to a discussion as to the advisability of building a new Court House! No doubt a discussion upon that subject would be as edifying to the readers of the *Reporter* as is the matter with which its columns are usually filled. We have no earthly objections and shall say nothing to discourage the "discussion." Let the "discussion" go on, by all means. In the meantime the work of building the Court House, which has been definitely and finally settled by the last grand jury, is to be pushed at once with all possible dispatch. The building will probably be fully completed by the time the result of the "discussion" is finally announced "in the columns of the *Reporter*."

—In the case of John Peterson, the man who was found dead in his house on the Highland road on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., with a bullet hole in his head, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death by the discharge of a pistol while in his own hands. He was borne to his last resting place on Thursday last. The rumor that he was to have been married shortly was, alas! too true. The lady to whom he plighted his love ten years ago in the old country arrived here on mail train Thursday afternoon, a few hours after he was buried, and was met at the train by a few sympathising friends, when the sad news was communicated to her. It was a sad sight to see the look of despair that overspread her countenance when she fully realized the situation. It was no wild demonstration of grief, but a surging tempest within that strived for the mastery over self. She has the warm sympathy of the community in this her sad bereavement.—*Knox Blade.*

—The main argument brought forward by the Port Allegany *Reporter* of last week against the building of a new Court House is as to the policy of waiting until the Triennial Assessment. Our evidently well posted neighbor argues that it would be policy to wait for the triennial assessment, when taxation will be more evenly divided, and the richer portion of the county bear its own just proportion of the burden. The editor of the *Reporter* ought to know, and if he does not we will take this occasion to inform him, that the triennial is taken this fall; the taxes have been laid and the duplicates issued for this year; not a penny of tax in payment of the new Court House will be levied upon the basis of the present unequal assessment. Not a penny of "Court House tax" will be levied until after the Tri-ennial Assessment "when taxation will be more evenly divided, and the richer portion of the county bear its own just proportion of the burden." Had our neighbor been better posted he might have spared himself the blunder of reproducing in print this oft-exploded argument.

—Horse racing is the only manner in which the Olean people celebrate this year. And that beats the enterprise of Smethport all hollow.

—The Ashton troupe are giving entertainments near us again, they having just amused the Port Allegany and Eldred people with some of their plays.

—Potatoes and potato bugs are two things whose scarcity are notable. Of the latter there is not much complaint, but the need of the former is felt on every hand.

—The shot gun that travels around in company with the boy has appeared in Lebanon county. A youth of that section was lying on the grass beneath a tree and so was the gun. He attempted to draw the gun a little nearer to him, and as he did so a tuft of grass caught the trigger and the load of shot left the barrel and took up its position in his arm. Anxious mothers please note this.

—Bradford will celebrate the National Day in a style befitting the day and the town. In addition to the home organization the "processhun" will be swelled by the Dunkirk Hose Co. and the Fredonia and Randolph cornet bands. Hon. W. W. Brown will orate, Rev. T. J. Knapp will pray, and C. L. Wheeler will read the old document which is brought to light and heard but once a year, the Declaration of Independence. The day having been opened with these formalities the populace will proceed to "celebrate"—and worry the police.

Through the kindness of B. D. Hamlin, Esq., agent of the Keating lands, who kindly gave us access to some papers relating to the early history of this city and surroundings, we are informed that the town of Smethport was first laid in 1807. That the first house was built in 1811 by Captain Arnold Hunter, another was built in 1812, but both were abandoned in 1814. The first permanent settlement, however, was made in 1822, when County Commissioners were elected and held their office in a small building erected at the lower part of the town plot by Dr. Eastman. A Court House was built in 1826, and the first County Court was held in September of that year. The present Court House was erected in 1850, and is now to be substituted by a more handsome and appropriate edifice. Jno. Otto, the first treasurer of this county, and Jonathan Colegrove, the first County Commissioner, have many descendants in this vicinity. Smethport at present has some very handsome residences and fine business blocks and is composed of solid business men and firms. The academy, recently built on the site of the old one, is a very fine building and is well attended.—*Eds.*

No Paper Next Week.

In accordance with the time-honored custom of publishers of country newspapers, we shall issue no paper next week. Printers, like others of the human race, occasionally require a week's recreation from their work, and we propose to unhalter the MINER employees and give them a chance to enjoy the ever glorious in common with the rest of patriotic humanity.

Must Take It Off.

Messrs. Snow and Longwell, representatives of the United Pipe Line, were in town on Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with the County Commissioners to obtain their consent that the pipe line laid over the county bridge near Benton's Mills be permitted to remain. Their mission was unsuccessful and the pipe must go off the bridge.

Oil Wells Near Home.

The well on the Wilcox farm, Marvin Creek, about a mile southwest of the borough, is down about 1300 feet, and work progressing rapidly. It is thought thus far that every indication to this depth is better than was shown in the Haskill well when that was being put down, but at this time it is useless to speculate as to whether it will be a good or poor well. It is thought the Bradford sand will be reached to-night. Day before yesterday about 12 feet of sand was found, which had a strong showing of oil, but this of course has nothing in particular to do with the final termination.

The O'Neil well, on the Alton road, some two and a half miles west of Smethport, has the rig up, machinery on the ground, and ready to commence bouncing the drill.

Unmerited Glory.

A goodly quantity of fictitious fame and needless newspaper notoriety has been harvested by Mr. De Silver Weld, the manager of the Bradford store of De-somebody Weld, because of a little dancing party at the Wright House last week in which he had a hand. We do not wish to detract the least from the credit due Mr. De Silver, neither do we like to see too much unearned glory heaped upon one man. It is sometimes very injurious to the recipient. All of our county exchanges in mentioning the dance have indulged in flattering comments upon the generosity of Mr. De Silver, his "popularity with the ladies," etc. The prospect of large advertising contracts (large in space rather than price) may have had something to do with the adulatory remarks. The public is led to believe by these, however, that the quiet and respectable society of Smethport owes a debt of gratitude to the gentleman for relieving its monotony by an elegant party gotten up at his own expense. The facts are that a large portion of the Smethport attendants only attended as a matter of courtesy to gentlemen from Bradford whom it was asserted were interested in getting it up, and in response to the urgent and repeated solicitations of the gentleman himself to attend "his party." They attended, danced a few hours, and at the close were invited by the manager to contribute toward defraying the expense of the party "given by the generosity of Mr. De Silver Weld." The party was generally supposed to be gotten up as an advertising dodge, and as such the final result gives further proof of De Silver's theory and practice of cheap advertising. We have been requested by attendants at this celebrated party who paid their assessment and do not wish to be considered indebted to any one's generosity to make this statement. We do it without ill-will or hard-feeling, simply as a matter of justice, and would suggest to the gentleman mentioned that if ever again his generous impulses prompt him to give a party of his own for the benefit of Smethport society that he make his bill payable at the door.

CAREY CAPTURED.

The Man Who Was Reported Drowned Arrested Away Down the Allegheny for Jumping His Bail.

About three weeks ago one Beach and William H. Carey, of Tarport, built a skiff with the intention of going from that place on a grand hunting and fishing excursion down the Allegheny. After an absence of ten days Beach wrote back from Tidioute to friends in Tarport that during a dark night they ran into a whirlpool, that the boat was capsized, and Carey had not been seen since, and was supposed to have been drowned. The report gained circulation, and was mentioned in the *Era* at the time, with some doubt, however, as to its accuracy. At the June term of court one year ago Carey was convicted on a charge of blackmail, brought by a gentleman of this city. A motion for a new trial was granted, and Esquire Ackley, of Tarport, went Cary's bail in the sum of $400, pending the pleasure of the court. Some time since Ackley withdrew from the bail bond and Hugh Glenn, a citizen of Smethport, by some means, was persuaded to become Carey's surety. Beach and Carey were seen in their skiff in the Allegheny river at Salamanca by Officer Morrill, of this city, who was passing by in the cars at the time. Knowing the fact of Carey's being on bail as mentioned, and suspecting that probably he was about to decamp, the officer mentioned the matter to Mr. Glenn by way of warning while in Smethport a day or two after on official business. There being no doubt of Carey's determination to jump the bail Officer Morrill was urged to bring about about his arrest some days after. He immediately wrote to Mr. William Shattock, a friend in whom he had much confidence, residing in Pittsburg, to keep a look-out for the men. He then sent to Smethport to have a bail-piece issued and forwarded to Shattock. Saturday, the 31st inst., a telegram was received from Shattock that he had "shadowed" the men at Foxburg and wanted the papers sent on. The first bail-piece did not reach him. Officer Morrill had another drawn up and transmitted by mail. Thursday of last week another telegram was received stating that the papers had not yet been received, and that the men were rapidly nearing Pittsburg. Friday Beach and Carey secreted their boat in a deep-tangled thicket along the river some miles above Sharpsburg, a suburb of Pittsburg. The men were in the woods as was their custom during the day. Shattock lost sight of both men and boat and after a most diligent search found the fugitive and conveyance as mentioned. The smoke from a little fire with which they were cooking betrayed their whereabouts. Shattock went back to the city, got the bail-piece and secured the assistance of an officer. They returned at night and found Beach and Carey in Sharpsburg. Observing three rifles and some other weapons in the boat Shattock knew that Carey intended to make a desperate resistance against arrest. On his person he carried a revolver. Shattock conceived a very neat little ruse to take his man. He came up from behind, locked his left in Carey's right arm and took hold of Carey's left hand with a genial salutation, "How do you do, William?" Before Carey had time to realize the situation the officer came up and took hold of Carey's left arm. He was then taken to Pittsburg and held until last Saturday morning, when Mr. Shattock started with his prisoner for this place. He was met at Red House, near Jamestown, by Officer Morrill, who had provided himself with a third bail-piece, to make assurance doubly sure. Carey was placed in the lock-up until last night when he was taken to Smethport by Officer Emerson. Shattock deserves much credit for the manner in which he worked up the case. He "shadowed" the man for seven days. The letter sent to Tarport of the boat capsizing and Carey's probable death near Tidioute was a decoy to mislead the officer. Yesterday a sling-shot was found in the lock-up stove here which weighs probably two-pounds. It was a very ugly looking thing; and a well directed blow with it would certainly prove fatal. There is little doubt that it was the property of Carey, who is a desperate man.—*Bradford Era.*

Developing Coal Territory.

Mr. Seaman, of Tioga county, a practical miner, arrived in town last week. For some time past he has been engaged in opening coal veins on Little Pine creek, Lycoming county, and his business here is to develop the coal veins on the Pott lands, two or three miles west of Coudersport. Work will be commenced at once, probably back of Lyman Nelson's property, and three or four weeks will show something of the thickness of the veins, though it will take from two to three months to complete the drift. The lands are now owned by Mr. McLean, of New York. The survey of the West Branch coal region is being rapidly pushed to completion.—*Potter Journal.*

Prudent Jailer.

A prudent jailer in Buffalo lent a razor to Dinckel, the wife-murderer, in order that he might shave himself before going to court for trial. The criminal cut his own throat with the implement, and thus considerately saved the county the great expense of convicting and hanging him. The success of this experiment suggests the advisability of keeping murderers' cells well supplied with razors, bed-cords, prussic acid and other conveniences for the accommodation of such of the inmates as may be inclined to avoid the annoyance of a public trial, aggravated by two or three weeks of senseless lawyers' quarrels.—*Chicago Times.*

Mail Agent Appointed.

Pitt Abbey, a younger brother of the late mail agent on the McKean & Buffalo road, who is now station agent at Farmers Valley, received notice on Saturday of his appointment as mail agent on the above mentioned road. This appointment will give public satisfaction for two reasons: an agent was urgently wanted and it is believed that Pitt will make a faithful and efficient employee. He entered upon the discharge of his duties on Tuesday.

Donation Visit.

We are requested to state that there will be a donation visit at the residence of F. C. Olds, Farmers Valley, on Wednesday evening, July 9th, for the benefit of whom we are not informed.

LATEST FROM COLE CREEK.

Something More of the Developments and Developments to and about Brownsport.

That we might lay before our readers a true history of the developments in the Cole Creek region and the real facts pertaining thereto, we on Tuesday dispatched a reporter to the lively town bearing the name of Brownsport for the purpose of picking up a few items which might prove of interest to at least some of the readers of this journal. The name Coleville will in all likelihood be substituted for Brownsport in the end, as the recently established postoffice at this point is designated by that name. However that may be, this mushroom city is now held to be one of the liveliest oil towns in Pennsylvania, and its claim to this honor is universally conceded. Two or three months ago the only building visible, where now they are observed by the score—stretching for a mile or more—was a barn, or perhaps a stray dwelling house. Now the the denizens boast of a population of from one to five thousand inhabitants, and who can blame them if they do feel like putting on airs, for do they not live in the most productive oil towns on the continent? And that very fact, though one has not a cent's investment in oil, makes him feel glad that he is thus located.

As is the case with every development of this kind, when the first well is drilled—if it produces oil—it has the effect of bringing in people from all parts of the country, and particularly those who are endowed with that speculative nature which leads the average oil man to follow his prospective inclinations. And so it was at this point. The anxious producer, when once made aware of the existence of oil in paying quantities, rushed to this new field, determined to win or lose his fortune. This is a characteristic of the men who follow this profession—if it can be called a profession.

And right here let us note a few "personal and particular" items which came to our notice while hurriedly reviewing the young city of Brownsport. First is the feed and livery stable of W. K. Nye, located at the upper end of Main street. We have observed many stables of this character in different localities, but it is seldom one is found that is better arranged or more convenient than Web's.

Haskill & Gifford have a store in the central part of town, and it is safe to say that it is the leading business house of the kind in the place. From the force on duty—Gifford, Specht and Andrews, we judge that business is more than lively with them.

Tim. Mullin has bought the building erected by Callar & Kidder, of Smethport, for a drug store. Tim. rents this purchase for some $40 a month, and this, with his two oil wells, will be likely to keep him from the poor house for some time to come. We are certainly glad to see Tim. succeed, for he is deserving of anything Fortune may incline to bestow upon him.

Among the familiar faces we noticed that of Will. Taylor, who is carrying on a blacksmith shop, and reports business good.

Ed. Mullin, a brother of Tim., runs one of the numberless restaurants on Main street, and from appearances does his share of the business in that line.

And just below here, and on the opposite side of the street, Joe. Reilly flings his banner to the breeze announcing to all mankind the fact that he is a full fledged dealer in tobacco and cigars.

Mr. Zach. Weaver, formerly one of Eldred's popular landlords, has a nice place on the south side of the street, and we should consider it one of the best conducted hotels in that neighborhood.

Another favorite hotel is the one kept by the Dunham Bros. This house is well patronized and gives the utmost satisfaction.

There are two wholesale and fourteen or fifteen retail licenses in town, and among numberless other things we are informed of the existence of three dance houses.

While stopping in that busy oil town we made a personal inspection of the wells—those producing and those being drilled—and following is the result of our observation:

On the Reitter farm, adjoining the Mantz farm, Knox & Wightman are putting down a well and are now down 400 or 500 feet. The wise ones think the chances for anything in particular are poor, and even at this depth pronounce it a duster.

On the Bingham lands, warrant 3,270, Gray Bros. & Van Vleck are drilling what is considered a most important well in the district. It is down some 800 feet.

A well is being drilled on the McCord farm, on the left hand side of the road leading up the hollow, and report says that after drilling 1500 feet the well was pronounced dry and work stopped. From parties who know something of this well we are led to infer that the drill was stopped before piercing the sand, so that as yet no idea can be formed as to what the result will be when it is completed.

At the head of Burley Hollow, about 200 rods south of the Duke & Harris' No. 1, Shildemantle has just finished a well which is doing 25 barrels. This well is located on a purchase of the Wright farm and about 200 rods northeast from the Geary No. 1.

On the Wilbur farm Book & Stone have a well which is doing but little in the way of oil, but the gas is being utilized to supply the United Pipe Lines with fuel.

The Hoover & Co. well is located about 200 rods northeast of the well referred to above, and it is thought it will prove to be a 10 or 15 barrel well.

On the Vincent farm Pemberton & Grace have put down a well which they torpedoed on Wednesday of last week and tubed on the following day. It is now doing about 35 barrels a day. Just east of this is the Painter and Shildemantle well which is doing some 30 barrels per day.

The following table embraces the names of the producing wells on Cole creek, and the daily production of each:

Wilbur, United Pipe Lines	1
" Trent & McCullough	70
A. Winston, Book & Rhodes	70
" Duke, Harris & Co	25
Vincent, Hayes, Bourget & Young	100
Brown, Dan O'Donnell & Co	150
" E. S. Armor	25
" Bennett & Brown	25
" J. L. McKinney & Co	25
Wright, Clark & Foster	25
" Mohr & Wright	25
" A. Shildemantle	25
Martin & Wilber	55
Morse, Pemberton & Grace	50
Bingham, Bryan, Barker & Cowles	40
Duke & Harris pur. Duke & Harris No. 2	100
" Logue, Dyer & McBride	40
Youngstown Oil Co., Youngstown Oil Co.	125
Vandergrift & Foreman pur. Vandergrift & Foreman	70

In addition to the above producing wells there are some 15 or 20 drilling and about 45 wells drilling.

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RINDSALE, June 29.

The natural advantages of this place are equal to those of Olean village, seven miles distant. While its railroad advantages are superior, lying as it does between the Erie and R. N. Y. & P. and equally convenient to both. The valley is very beautiful at this season, affording some of the most delightful drives in existence. Mr. Hasting's Prop'r. of the Glade House keeps the best hotel and runs a free bus to all trains. "Phil" affords amusement to all the boys in town. Two Cheese factories take charge of the milk production. Crops of all kinds look splendid. K. F.

Recording Deeds.

The following facts relative to the recording of deeds are important to all persons purchasing real estate:

Every deed and conveyance made and executed within the State, of or concerning any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or whereby the same may be in any way affected, in law or in equity, must be acknowledged before some officer authorized by the law to take acknowledgments of deeds within the State, and must be recorded within six months after the execution thereof, in the office for the recording of deeds in the county where the property is situated.

Every deed executed out of the State, and acknowledged in the manner provided by law, must be recorded within one year of the execution thereof, in the county wherein the property is situated. Deeds executed outside of the State may be acknowledged by any officer within the State, authorized to take acknowledgments, or before a commissioner appointed by the State to take such acknowledgments, resident within the State wherein the deed is executed.

Every deed or conveyance which shall not be acknowledged and recorded as thus provided, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgage for a valuable consideration without notice, unless the same be acknowledged and recorded before the acknowledging and recording of the deed under which the subsequent purchaser claims.

Every person receiving a deed for lands, executed within the State, has six months in which to have it recorded; and if placed on record within that time his title will be good as against all subsequent grantees. But if the deed is not recorded within six months, and the same grantor should execute a deed for the same estate to another for a valuable consideration, and put his deed on record before the first grantee, the deed first on record will hold the land, and the only recourse the first grantee would have would be the warranty of the grantor contained in his deed to the amount of the purchase money. The same rule applies to deeds executed outside of the State, except that the first grantee has one year in which to record his deed, instead of six months.

The rule briefly stated is that when deeds are not placed on record within the time prescribed by law, the first deed recorded after the expiration of such time, given for a valuable consideration, will hold the property. Provided the person placing the deed on record has had no notice of a prior deed being executed by the same grantor, as it has been decided by the Courts that a subsequent *bona fide* purchaser for a valuable consideration without notice, is alone within the protection of the law.

Many persons suppose that the oldest deed will always insure title to the land conveyed. This is the case only where it has been put on record as directed by law. If Jones should make a deed to Smith for a hundred acres of land and the purchase money was all paid, but the deed not placed on record, and any time after the expiration of six months or one year after the date of executing it, he were to make another deed for the same land to Mills, and Mills should put his deed on record before Smith, having no notice of the former conveyance to Smith, Mills would hold the land, and Smith would have no recourse but to recover the amount of the purchase money he paid Jones. Hence it is important that every purchaser of land should see that his deed is placed on record in the county where the land lies, within the time limited by law.

Wanted!

I want 200 bushels of Charcoal, for which I will pay the highest market price, in cash, delivered at my shop, in the basement of Masonic Hall.

L. W. MASON.

An oriental traveler describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked "Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.," showing that they contained medicines and whence they they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit these Eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.*

Bridge Letting.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned supervisors of Keating Township, up to the 26th day of July, 1879, for building a bridge across Potato creek at Mt. Jewett center. The bridge is to be 60 feet span, low back, with wood truss, mansard-framed wings abutments, with wings. The stone will be furnished, but not delivered, free of charge. The bridge is to be similar to plan of bridge near Eben Gallup's. Proposals will be received at Colegrove Postoffice.

C. H. COLEGROVE,
J. B. GYLATT,
Supvs. Keating Township.

July 3, 1879.

Estray.

Came to the premises of George Reither on or about the 15th day of June, a dapple brown mare, with all her feet white, white strip in her face, five looking animal, and very flashy. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE REITTER.

June 23, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT —TO THE— TRAVELING PUBLIC

BRADFORD TO SMETHPORT.

Trains leaving Bradford at 7.05 and 2.45 a. m. and 5.30 p.m. will make direct connections at Eldred for Smethport, arriving at 9.30 a. m., 12.05 and 8.47 p.m.

Passengers leaving Bradford by the 7.05 a.m. train will have Five Hours at Smethport and return the same day.

SMETHPORT TO BRADFORD AND BUFFALO.

Trains leaving Smethport at 6.02 and 9.25 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. make direct connections at Larrabee for Bradford, arriving at 9.22 a. m. and 1.25 and 6.50 p.m.

Passengers leaving Smethport by 6.02 a. m. train will have eight hours at Bradford, and five and one-half hours at Buffalo and return same day.

SMETHPORT TO HARRISBURG AND PHILADELPHIA.

Passengers leaving Smethport by the 2.15 p. m. train will make connections at LARRABEE, for EMPORIUM, HARRISBURG and PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Bradford by *New York Time*, and Smethport by *Buffalo Time*.

LEGAL.

Financial Statement.

Statement of the funds of Corydon township, for the year ending June 2, 1879.

Superviser C. D. Seaman, DR. $236 47

To special duplicate		197 00
Road duplicate		50 00
Money drawn from Co. Com'rs		700 00
W. W. Williams, Cr.		1287 27
C. D. Seaman	CR	
By orders paid	$111 20	
per centage for collector	16 14	
	22 23	
labor with self and team	21 75	
uncollected on duplicate	47 66	
exonerations	2 30	
returned on abeated	67 10	
Dup. worked on road	134 00	
exonerations	79	1447 61
		$1683 88

Due C. D. Seaman from township DR.

W. W. Williams, Supervisor $236 47
To balance due township last year 328 66
road duplicate 200 00
drawn from Co. Com'rs 1 50
paid road tax for J. Wells 512 00
drawn orders on Co. Com'rs 1170 00

W. W. Williams	CR	
By uncollected on duplicate	71 42	
work by self	109 65	
one road scraper	2 00	
worked out on duplicate	254 00	
amount of orders paid	200 00	
per centage on $236.83	5 92	
exonerations	00	
payed to C. D. Seaman	700 00	1474 74
W. W. Williams Dr. to township.		24 66
Floating debt		320 00

FRED. SIMPSON,
E. D. TUNE,
F. HILLS,
Auditors.

T. J. COVELL, Town Clerk. 31-3t

BY VIRTUE of a writ of VEND. EX. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Oil Exchange, in the City of Bradford, on Wednesday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p.m.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in the following described real estate, lying and being in the township of Eldred, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing at a stake in State line between New York and Pennsylvania at the northwest corner of tract this stake leased to the said second party by Riddell, Man & Fisk, thence south four and one-half (4½) rods to a post, thence north eighty-seven and a half degrees west twelve hundred sixty and two-tenths feet to a post, thence north four and a half degrees east ten hundred and sixty-five feet to a stake in State line, thence south eighty-five degrees east twelve hundred and sixty-five and two-tenths feet, along State line to place of beginning, containing thirty and one-half acres, be the same more or less, having thereon one oil well complete, engine, boiler, rig, casing and household goods on which the same is situated.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. H. Clarke at the suit of Dick & Church.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 9, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Fred. Johnson,

FLORIST,

Larrabee, Pa.,

Will furnish cut flowers on short notice and at reasonable prices. June 12, '79 tf.

L. P. JOHNSON,

Dealer in

Silks, Satins, Brocades,

FRINGES, PARASOLS,

French Lawns, Organdas, Hosiery, Gloves

In Mme Ross' Millinery Store,

12 PUBLIC SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.,

and Boston Store, 28 Broad Street, Hornellsville, N. Y. 29-6t

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

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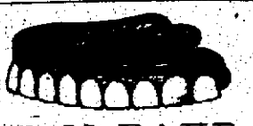

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